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### MILITARY:

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JMcSweeney

POLITICAL - EXTERNAL1. Cuba

Soviet press coverage of the Cuban question declined gradually during the week from the highpoint reached after the TASS declaration. There was a tendency to give greater emphasis to "sober" American voices: LIPPMANN, RESTON, the Detroit News, and writers of letters to the American press--in short, anyone in the US who deplored rash calls for action against Cuba. In reporting on President KENNEDY's September 13 press conference, the Soviet press emphasized the realism of his advice to keep cool, although commentators were careful to note what they called the aggressive tenor of some of the President's remarks. The request for standby authority to call up reservists was repeatedly equated with mobilization and characterized as a threatening and bellicose gesture.

Despatches from Soviet press correspondents in the US continued to describe an atmosphere of hysteria about Cuba in certain quarters, particularly in the "reactionary" American press and in Congressional circles. Many articles attempted to ridicule the "fantasies" current in the US about Soviet military activities in Cuba. There were several reports of invasion preparations by Cuban emigres in Florida, Puerto Rico, and Central America, allegedly financed and supported by the US Government. Details were given of several incidents where US military aircraft allegedly buzzed Soviet commercial vessels en route to and from Cuba.

As the UN General Assembly began its work, Pravda published an article by a leading Soviet international lawyer pointing out that an attack on or even armed blockade of Cuba would violate the UN Charter, whether undertaken by the US singly or by the OAS. (LIMITED OFFICIAL USE)

2. Germany/Berlin

The subject of Germany and Berlin received attention during the past week through the publication of two TASS statements authorized by the Soviet Government. TASS on September 18 rejected the assertions made by the US, the UK, and France on August 24 that Berlin remains under the administration of the four powers and that the powers of the quadripartite Allied Kommandatura remain in force. As in the past, the TASS statement claimed that there have been no quadripartite organs for the administration of Berlin since 1948 when the Allied Kommandatura ceased to operate "through the fault of the three powers."

The other TASS statement, published on September 19, was directed against growing military-political cooperation between France and Germany. Special emphasis in this statement was placed on the recent visit of President de GAULLE to Germany. The statement was obviously aimed at the French people and designed to stimulate opposition to a rapprochement between France and Germany. It sought to open old wounds between the two peoples and claimed that a Bonn-Paris axis would be permeated by a spirit of German militarism and revanchism and would lead to adventurist and dangerous policies. The term "organic cooperation" used by President de Gaulle was singled out for special criticism by the Soviets on grounds that this opened a path for the acquisition of nuclear weapons by Germany.  
(OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

### 3. United Nations

The Soviet Union's UN delegation is being headed by Foreign Minister GROMYKO and includes V. A. ZORIN, V. S. SEMYONOV, M. A. MENSHIKOV, and T. N. NIKOLAYEVA. Commentary on the UN session stressed the following items: (1) decolonization, (2) the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea, (3) the convening of an international conference on trade, (4) the seating of Communist China, and (5) the calling of a conference to sign a convention prohibiting the use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons.

In addition, it was evident that the Soviets were preoccupied with the structure and composition of UN organs and that they intended to press for changes favorable to the socialist camp. Although the "troika" issue was again raised, it appeared as though the immediate aim of the Soviets was to gain increased representation in the UN Secretariat and the appointment or election of socialist camp representatives to important committee chairmanships. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

### 4. Iran

Under an Iranian-Soviet exchange of notes, executed in Tehran on September 15, the Iranian Government expressed the assurance that it will not grant any foreign state the right to have rocket bases of any kind on Iranian territory. Moscow quickly exploited the exchange of notes, claiming that it constituted an important contribution to the normalization of relations and served as an example for other states which are allies of the US. Moscow also cited the exchange as an example of neighborly relations, contrasting this claim with current US-Cuban tensions. (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

### 5. Disarmament and Nuclear Testing

Soviet press coverage of the Geneva nuclear test ban negotiations has continued to stress the unacceptability of the US-UK proposals of August 27, which offered the Soviets the choice of negotiating either a comprehensive or a partial test agreement. The only recent indication of some movement in Soviet thinking on this subject came from Academician A. V. TOPCHIEV, who spoke favorably regarding the possibility of establishing an agreed number of automatic seismological stations which would be installed on a national basis but "sealed by an appropriate international organ." According to Topchiev, this recommendation--advanced at the recent Pugwash meeting held in the UK--would do away with suspicion of a possible secret resumption of tests and eliminate the risk of espionage "with which proposals for on-site inspection are allegedly connected." (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

### 6. Visitors

Following is a list of delegations and individuals who visited the Soviet Union during the past week:

Iraqi military delegation headed by Major-General Ali Galeb AZIZ, Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Iraqi Army;

Syrian military delegation headed by General Kamal NAMEK, Chairman of the General Staff of the Syrian Army;

Belgian political figure Raymond SCHEYVEN, who was received by KHRUSHCHEV on September 18;

Austrian Vice-Chancellor Bruno PITTERMAN, who visited the USSR at the invitation of A. N. KOSYGIN, First Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and saw Khrushchev on September 17;

Italian delegation of women Communists headed by Gilia TEDESCO;

Cambodian delegation of journalists, headed by Ouch VEN, Editor-in-Chief of Depeche du Cambodge;

Indian Parliamentary delegation led by Sardar Hukam SINGH, Chairman of the Peoples' Chamber;

British Labor MP Richard MARSH, who met with I. V. SPIRIDONOV, Chairman of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR; and

Singapore Prime Minister LEE Kuan Yew and Minister of National Development TAN Kia Gan, who arrived from London on September 19. (UNCLASSIFIED)

#### POLITICAL - INTERNAL

##### 7. Leadership

Khrushchev returned to Moscow on September 15 and found three occasions during the week to project his image as leader of Party and Government. He received the Austrian Vice-Chancellor, Bruno Pitterman, on September 17, and the quondam Belgian Minister of Economics, Raymond Scheyven, on September 18. On September 20, he headed a group of Party leaders--VORONOV, KIRILENKO (who returned from Bulgaria on September 14), KOZLOV, PODGORNYY, POLYANSKY, MAZUROV, MZHAVANADZE, and SHCHERBITSKY--who visited two Moscow Oblast state farms. Press reports of the visit violated the "collective-leadership" style of listing members of the CC-CPSU Presidium in alphabetical order and placed the First Secretary's name at the head of the list--a departure from post-XXII Congress practice that had also been employed in reporting the August 18 Kremlin reception for NIKOLAYEV and POPOVICH.

Byelorussian CP First Secretary K. T. Mazurov has made public appearances only rarely since January, when, it was rumored, an attempt was made to kill Khrushchev during his visit to Minsk. The report of the September 20 state-farm visit also lists T. Ya. KISELEV, Chairman of the Byelorussian Council of Ministers, as accompanying the leadership group. It thus appears that discussions may be in train on the parlous and long-criticized state of affairs in Byelorussia, which has been lagging badly in fulfillment of its agricultural obligations.

On September 19, Pravda announced the publication of the first of five volumes of Khrushchev's reports and speeches on agriculture, "in answer to the wishes of

the week was a routine one on the plantation.

For the rest, the week was a routine one on the leadership front. KOSYGIN received his guest Pitterman on September 14, attended a reception in the Vice-Chancellor's honor at the Austrian Embassy on September 15, and saw him off at the airport on September 18. On September 15, he also received the North Vietnamese Politburo member and state-planning chief, Nguyen Zuy CHIN.

Other names in the news were those of:

BREZHNEV, who received an Indian parliamentary delegation on September 17,

KUUSINEN, who met Kirilenko and his delegation at the airport on their return from Bulgaria;

GRISHIN, who received a Guinean trade-union delegation on September 15 and, on the 17th, saw them off at the airport; and

DEMICHEV, who delivered a speech to a plenary session of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU on September 19.

Only four full or candidate-members of the CPSU-CC Presidium were not reported in Moscow during the week: MIKOYAN, SUSLOV, SHVERNIK, and RASHIDOV.  
(UNCLASSIFIED)

## 8. Personnel Changes in Kazakh SSR

On September 14, Kazakhstanskaya pravda reported decrees of the preceding day releasing Salken DAULENOV from his responsibilities as Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR and appointing Masymkhan BEYSEBAYEV in his stead (Embassy's A-397, September 21). Beysebayer was First Secretary of Alma-Ata Oblast at the time of his new appointment and had been First Deputy Chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers from 1955 to 1958.

Daulenov's removal may be the result of poor performance in organizing the grain harvest. When a group of Kazakhstan and Tselinny Kray leaders was criticized on the front page of Pravda on July 4 for having requested 70,000 outside specialists to help with the harvest, the names of Republic First Secretary D. A. KUNAYEV and Chairman of the Council of Ministers S. Daulenov led the list. If Daulenov was released for this reason, the action may also have been intended as a warning to other Kazakh Party and Government leaders, including Kunayev. Kunayev, however, was on hand when a plenum of the Alma-Ata Oblast Committee met on September 15 (Kazakhstanskaya pravda, September 16) to elect R. BAYGALIYEV to the Oblast First Secretariatship vacated by Beysebayev.

Baygaliyev, like his predecessor as Alma-Ata Oblast First Secretary, has had experience as a member of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers, of which he had been a Deputy Chairman since July 1960. (UNCLASSIFIED)

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